# **Psychological Statistics**

# Measures of Central Tendency





# What We Will Cover in This Section

- Introduction
- · Statistical notation
- Mean
- Median
- Mode



#### Summation ( $\Sigma$ ), Part 1

- The Greek letter sigma ( $\Sigma$ ) means 'add up'.
  - $-\sum_{\mathbf{X}}$  means add all of the scores for variable
  - $-\Sigma y$  means add all of the scores for variable y.

### Summation, Part 2

- Σ**x**<sup>2</sup> means add all of the **x** scores <u>after</u> squaring them.
- $(\Sigma x)^2$  means add all of the x scores first, then square them.
- Σ(x y)<sup>2</sup> means subtract the y score from each x score then square the difference.

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# Example

X	У	X <sup>2</sup>	(x-y)	(x-y) <sup>2</sup>
2	4	4	-2	4
3	3	9	0	0
5	2	25	3	9
6	1	36	5	25
16	10	74	6	38
Σχ	Σy	$\Sigma x^2$	Σ(x - y)	$\Sigma(x - y)^2$

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# Question

What number would you use to describe the typical height of people in this class?



#### Mean

- Sum the scores and divide by the number of scores.
- Symbols
  - Sample statistic: M or  $\overline{X}$
  - Population parameter: μ

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# Defining Formula

$$M(or\overline{X}) = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

What is the mean of this distribution?

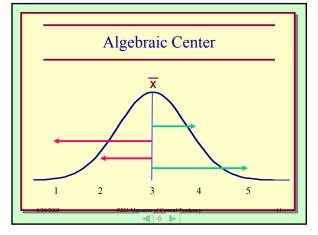
$$\overline{X} = 3.00$$



# Properties of the Mean

- 1. Algebraic center of the distribution.
- 2. Sensitive to each score in the distribution.
- 3. Sensitive to extreme scores.
- 4. Most stable measure, resists sampling fluctuation.
- 5. Used to estimate  $\mu$ .
- 6. Used in some form or other in almost all other statistical procedures.

and the law



Strange Property of the Mean

$$\sum (X - \overline{X}) = 0$$

and do ha-

De	emonstrat	ion: $\overline{X} = 7$	7.5
	Score	X - <b>X</b>	
	4	-3.5	
	5	-2.5	
	6	-1.5	
	7	5	
	8	.5	
	9	1.5	
	10	2.5	
	11	3.5	
	60	?	
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# Assumptions

- 1. Measurement on <u>interval</u> or <u>ratio</u> scale.
- 2. Best used when the <u>distribution is</u> <u>normal.</u>

#### Median

- The score below which 50% of the scores fall.
- Represents P<sub>50</sub>.
- Divides the distribution in half.
- Symbol.
  - Sample: Mdn

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Example								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	16	16	46
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# **Properties**

- Sensitive to the number of scores that fall above it and below it but not their values.
- 2. Relatively insensitive to extreme scores in skewed distributions.
- 3. Next best in resisting sampling fluctuations.
- 4. Best used when there are **skewed distributions**.
- 5. Not much use in higher level statistics.

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## Assumptions

- 1. Data are measured on an ordinal scale or higher.
- 2. The Median represents the  $50^{th}$  percentile ( $P_{50}$ ).

#### Mode

- The score that occurs most frequently in a distribution.
- Used for nominal scales or higher.
- Symbol.
  - Sample: Mo

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# **Properties**

- 1. Easy to compute.
- 2. OK for rough approximations of the 'typical' score.
- 3. Least stable score, highly sensitive to sampling error.
- 4. May be more than one mode.
- 5. Ignores much numerical information.
- 6. Little use beyond descriptive level.

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Normal Distribution
Leptokurtic

Mo
Mdn
M

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100

-650-700-750-800-850-900-950-000-050-100-150-200-250-300-350-400-450

Sociability

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